

Reçu CLT / CIH / ITH

Le

29 MARS 2018

N°

0150



REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA  
MINISTARSTVO KULTURE

UPRAVA ZA ZAŠTITU KULTURNE BAŠTINE

Klasa: UP/I-612-08/15-06/0140  
Urbroj.: 532-04-01-03-02/3-15-1  
Zagreb, 13. srpnja 2015.

Ministarstvo kulture na temelju članka 12. stavka 1. Zakona o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara („Narodne novine“, broj 69/99, 151/03, 157/03, Ispravak 87/09, 88/10, 61/11, 25/12, 136/12, 157/13, 152/14) i članka 20. stavaka 1. i 2. Pravilnika o obliku, sadržaju i načinu vođenja Registra kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske („Narodne novine“, broj 89/11 i 130/13), donosi

### RJEŠENJE

1.

Utvrđuje se da *Tripundanske svečanosti i kolo sv. Tripuna* - tradicije bokeljskih Hrvata u Hrvatskoj imaju svojstvo nematerijalnoga kulturnog dobra u smislu članka 9. stavka 1. alineja 3. Zakona o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara.

2.

Za kulturno dobro iz točke 1. ovoga Rješenja utvrđuje se sljedeći sustav mjera zaštite:

- osigurati dostupnost dobra javnosti;
- poticati sudjelovanje zajednice, grupa i pojedinaca koje baštine dobro u identifikiranju, definiranju, izvođenju i prenošenju dobra;
- popularizirati i promovirati kulturno dobro održavanjem izložbi, stručnih skupova, smotri folklor, festivala, putem elektroničkih medija, audio i video zapisa i na drugi način;
- poticati prenošenje i njegovanje kulturnog dobra u izvornim i drugim sredinama;
- educirati stručni kadar za prenošenje znanja i vještina putem seminara, radionica, formalnog i neformalnog obrazovanja;
- nastaviti s istraživanjem dobra, primjerenim dokumentiranjem u svim vidovima i načinima suvremenog bilježenja, to stručnim i znanstvenim vrednovanjem;
- promicati funkciju i značaj dobra u društvu, te uključiti zaštitu dobra u planirane razvojne programe;
- štititi dobro prepoznajući procese globalizacije i društvene transformacije, kako bi se izbjegla opasnost od nestajanja ili uništenja;
- provoditi mjere zaštite.

3.

Nositelj dobra dužan je provoditi mjere zaštite radi njegova očuvanja, sukladno Zakonu o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara i svim propisima koji se odnose na kulturna dobra, pridržavajući se njegove povijesno-tradicijske matrice i pojavnosti. Nositelji su sve pravne i fizičke osobe evidentirane na Popisu nositelja koji je sastavni dio ovoga Rješenja. O svim promjenama nositelja nadležno tijelo dužno je obavijestiti Stručno povjerenstvo za utvrđivanje svojstva kulturnoga dobra, koje će sukladno izmjenama revidirati Popis nositelja.

4.

Na navedeno nematerijalno kulturno dobro iz točke 1. izreke ovoga Rješenja primjenjuje se Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara i svi propisi koji se odnose na kulturna dobra.

5.

Predmetno kulturno dobro upisat će se u Registar kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske - Listu zaštićenih kulturnih dobara, a upis će se objaviti u „Narodnim novinama“.

6.

Žalba ne odgađa izvršenje ovoga Rješenja.

## Obrazloženje

*Tripundanske svečanosti i kolo sv. Tripuna* - tradicije bokeljskih Hrvata u Hrvatskoj kulturna su baština koju su bokeljski Hrvati doseljavanjem iz Boke Kotorske, danas u državi Crnoj Gori, prenijeli u Hrvatsku. Zajednica Bokelja u Hrvatskoj vezana je uz tradiciju Boke Kotorske, pripadnika Bokeljske mornarice kao poznatih pomoraca i cehovskog udruženja, bratovštine mediteranskog tipa. Blagdan obilježavaju odlaskom na katoličko misno slavlje i izvedbom kola u svim središtima u kojima su ustanovili svoje bratovštine u Hrvatskoj. Bokelji u Hrvatskoj danas čine brojnu zajednicu organiziranu u bratovštine koje su ujedinjene nazivom "Hrvatska bratovština Bokeljska mornarica 809", a djeluju u Zagrebu, Rijeci, Puli, Splitu i Dubrovniku. U Hrvatskoj ima oko deset tisuća Bokelja, od čega je u bratovštinama odnosno odredima oko osamsto aktivnih članova. Od kraja 19. i početka 20. stoljeća Bokelji značajnije doseljavaju u Hrvatsku. Otada doseljavaju kontinuirano, a brojniji dolasci povezani su s izvanrednim okolnostima, poglavito ratovima i poratnim razdobljima. Prvi organizacijski oblici javljaju se u Zagrebu oko 1920., da bi kasnije bratovština Bokeljske mornarice bila organizirana u Zagrebu 1954.g., u Rijeci 1962.g., te početkom 1990-ih u Puli i Dubrovniku. Trenutno u Hrvatskoj živi peta i šesta generacija Bokelja koji baštine tradiciju Bokeljske mornarice na teritoriju Republike Hrvatske upravo u aktivnostima bratovština. Svoju tradicijsku baštinu smatraju nezaobilaznim dijelom identiteta, pa se zato okupljaju i slave sveca zaštitnika, svetoga Tripuna.

Sveti Tripun rođen je 232. godine u Kampsadi u Maloj Aziji, u današnjoj Turskoj. Sveti Tripun (etimološki korijen *Triph* znači "osoba plemenitog duha"; lat. i grč. *Tryphon*, slavenski Tripun) bio je mučen i ubijen u osamnaestoj godini jer se nije htio odreći kršćanstva. Tijelo svetoga Tripuna bilo je preneseno u Kampsadu, pa zatim u Carigrad, a iz Carigrada u Kotor. Duhovnost Bokelja neizostavno je povezana s kultom svetog Tripuna, čije su moći došle u Boku davne 809. godine, otkada ga se štuje kao zaštitnika grada Kotora, Kotorske biskupije i Bokeljske mornarice, a njemu je posvećeno i kolo. Kolo se često naziva i kolom Bokeljske mornarice, jer ga izvode samo Odredi Bokeljske mornarice. Po predaji prvi put se plesalo prilikom dolaska relikvija svetog Tripuna u Kotor 809. g. u čast zaštitnika, pa Bokelji smatraju da je ispravno koristiti naziv *Kolo svetog Tripuna*.

Bokelji su stoljećima bili prisutni na svjetskim morima. Osim patentiranih brodova koje su gradili u svojim brodograđilištima, imali su u Perastu pomorsku školu već u 16. st. Sposobnost Bokelja u pomorstvu pa i vičnost oružju pokazale su se uspješnim u sudjelovanju u velikim pomorskim bitkama (kod Lepanta i u Morejskem ratu). Aktivnosti bratovština ovise o vodstvu i članstvu. Sastaju se mjesečno, a u vrijeme organiziranja većih događanja i tjedno, radi prezentacija knjiga, čitanja poezije i drugih događanja, izleta i putovanja, posebno u zemlje i gradove (Venecija, Trst, Padova, Beč) kojima je Boka u povijesti pripadala i imala s njima razvijene trgovačke i druge odnose. Pred Božić djeci osiguraju poklone da bi tijekom odrastanja osjećali povezanost zajednice. Riječka bratovština razvila je suradnju s Bakarskom stražom te sudjeluju na njihovoj godišnjoj proslavi Margaretine, kao i na riječkoj središnjoj godišnjoj proslavi sv. Vida kad je ujedno i dan riječkoga Odreda. Zagrebačka bratovština razvila je bogatu suradnju sa sličnim udrugama u okviru Zajednice hrvatskih povijesnih vojnih postrojbi. Vezanost uz stari zavičaj ogleda se osim u obiteljskim posjetima Boki i u tome što su eminentni članovi zajednice Bokelja iz Hrvatske više puta vodili i Bokeljsku mornaricu u Kotoru tako da su bili imenovani činom admirala (godine 1935. prof. dr. sc. Karlo Radoničić, osnivač Interne klinike u Zagrebu, sa stalnim prebivalištem i radom u Zagrebu; prof. dr. sc. Vladislav Brajković, admiral od 1965.-1989., profesor na Pravnom fakultetu u Zagrebu i akademik IHAZU-a; te počasni admiral kap. Antun Simović imenovan 1991. g.).

Hrvatske bratovštine njeguju tradiciju posebno u aktivnostima Odreda koje čine pripadnici u tradicijskim uniformama mornara i časnika. Zagrebačka bratovština dominira po broju članova. Iako svaka bratovština ima svoj Odred, ima prigoda i kad se spajaju, primjerice kad sudjeluju na istoj proslavi. Okupljaju se svake godine za proslavu sv. Tripuna oko dva središnja događaja. To su Tripundan i "Bokeljska večer", s tradicionalnim balom koji se u svakom od gradova u kojima Bokeljska mornarica djeluje održava u različito vrijeme. U Zagrebu je to krajem veljače, u Rijeci i Dubrovniku sredinom veljače, u Puli u ožujku ili travnju. Ta okupljanja zajedno s kulturnim događanjima (izložbe, koncerti, večeri poezije, stručna predavanja i sl.) koje tim povodom bratovštine organiziraju, a odnose se na predstavljanje kulturne baštine Boke hrvatskoj javnosti, čine cjelinu koju Bokelji nazivaju *Tripundanske svečanosti*.

Kad se sastaju radi *balanja* kola, stariji članovi, napose jedan iskusni, uči mlade. Sveukupno danas mogu računati na dvadesetak aktivnih izvođača. Mladići mogu "ući u kolo" sa svojih 15-16 godina. Osim učenja koraka, zajednica skrbi i o nabavci i šivanju kostima, odnosno uniforme u kojoj se izvodi kolo. Uniforma Bokeljske mornarice ima sljedeće dijelove: bijelu košulju, prsluk - *ječermu* od ljubičastog ili bordo baršuna, obrubljenu zlatnim gajtanom s crnim nitima, iznad koje se oblači kratki kaput - *koret* od crnoga finog sukna s orukvicama od bordo svile. Na košulji se veže leptir mašina. Hlače - *gače* su šireke, s nogavicama do koljena, od crne svile, izrađene od šest metara materijala koji u gornjem dijelu dolazi višeslojno. Do koljena obuvaju se crne, duge čarape - *bječve*. *Gače* i *ječermu* povezuju se pojasom - *pasom*, koji može biti bordo ili ljubičasti, izrađen od svile s rubnim resama. Na glavi se nosi kapa - *čevarica*, mala okrugla, od crnoga svilenog satena, predstavljena crnim keperom. Na vrhu se kape nalazi srebrni cvijet. Kao dodatak uniformi, dodaje se *duhančesa* od crvenoga

baršuna, duguljasta obluka, a na nju je pričvršćen novčanik za nošenje 'talira'. Kolovoda i posljednji u kolu imaju časničke uniforme koje se od ostalih uniformi razlikuju po kaputu - *koretu*.

Za blagdan svetog Tripuna prema tradiciji *balaju kolo* ispred crkve u kojoj se služi misa, kao sastavni dio proslave, uz okupljene Bokelje i prijatelje. Okupljeni promatrači daju podršku pljeskom nakon pojedinih figura. Proslave se održavaju u crkvi sv. Marije na Doľcu u Zagrebu, u Rijeci u crkvi Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije, u Puli u crkvi sv. Antuna, u Splitu u crkvi sv. Frane te u Dubrovniku, zadnjih desetak godina u katedrali Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije. Riječ je o župana u kojima su Bokelji prihvaćeni i u kojima slave sv. Tripuna. Prije mise Mali admiral govori *lode*, pohvale sv. Tripunu. Tijekom mise svećenik, ili na kraju mise predsjednik bratovštine, spomene imena unmrlih članova u protekloj godini. Na kraju mise čita se poslanica kotorskoga biskupa koju svake godine upućuje Bokeljima u Boki i u svijetu. Nakon mise Bokelji, župljani koji su prisustvovali misi, župnik i predstavnici gradskih vlasti okupljaju se u župnom uredu na druženju uz prigodna tradicijska bokeljska jela i piće, kao npr. *priganice* (fritule), kroštule, suhe smokve, dobrotsku ili perašku tortu. Nisu nepoznati ni *humbari* – kukuruznim brašnom nadjevena crijeva. U pripremi hrane i uniformi te okupljanju, ističe se uloga žena inače malo zamjetna kad se radi o kolu sv. Tripuna, koje izvode samo muškarci. Na svečanosti i večeri prisutna su i djeca koju Bokelji žele motivirati druženjem i očuvanjem zajedništva i kulture. Osobiti način prenošenja tih vrijednosti je angažiranost Malog admirala, dječaka od 7 do 10 godina, kojeg bratovštine biraju prema njegovanju tradicije u obitelji i po njegovim sposobnostima. Kao uz crkvene tripundanske proslave, tijekom bokeljske večeri (npr. u Zagrebu već tradicionalno u hotelu Sheraton), Mali admiral izgovara *lode* sv. Tripunu. To je zahtjevan i poduzet tekst s puno arhaičnih izraza. Mali admiral kasnije ulazi u kolo sv. Tripuna. Odjeven je u uniformu Bokeljske momarice. Svi Odredi imaju Maloga admirala čiji izbor je izuzetna čast dječaku.

Bokeljske večeri, dakle, počinju kolom sv. Tripuna (izvodi se najviše osam od 12 figura), nastavljaju se *lodama* sv. Tripunu, slijedi kraća izvedba klasične glazbe, a nakon toga do kraja večeri je zabavni program i ples koji tradicionalno počinje valsecom, a otvara ga predsjednik bratovštine, Gastald. Kolo se u cijelosti izvodi u dvanaest slika, figura, koje svojim *zapletima* imaju simbolička bavljenja pomorstvom: *vrlog*, te *vrlog u suprotnom smjeru*, nepravna *veriga* (*lanac*), prava *veriga* (ili *špalir*), *sidra*, *veliko kolo*, *dva kola*, *kolo u kolu*, *osmica*, *ušpug* (u puž), *ušpug u suprotnom smjeru*, te na kraju *ušpug* oko velikodostojnika ili časnika sa zastavama sv. Tripuna i državnim. Nije uvijek presudno da se u kolu izvedu sve figure, jer npr. zahtjevnija slika *sidra* zahtijeva najmanje dvadeset i šest izvođača. Duhovnost, povezanost i solidarnost Bokelji iščitavaju u dostojanstvenim pokretima, odnosno, provlačenjem ispod ruku sudionika a kolu, sagibanjem izvođača i međusobnom povezanošću rukeima. Kolo izvode decentnim pokretima, smireno, ozbiljno, a pokreti, geste i držanje profinjeni su. Melodija kola odaje osjećaj radosti i vedrine istovremeno sa smirenošću i dostojanstvom pokreta. *Bala* se na melodiju nepoznatoga autora, priređenu za limenu glazbu (puhače). Kolo predvodi kolovoda koji prema riječima Bokelja "mora pokazivati osobitu smirenost, spretnost i duhovnost". Korak je lagao i na tlo se nogom ne stupa prstima, nego vodoravno, na punom stopalu. Kolovoda daje smjer i oblik, sastavlja i rastavlja slike kola. U kolu je bitna i posljednja osoba koja također usmjerava kolo, njegovo spajanje i razdvajanje, što se osobito vidi kod slika *velikoga kola*, *dva kola* i *kolo u kolu*. Osim njega, bitna je sredina kola koja mu daje stabilnost i ravnotežu. Uz svjetovna obilježja kola, vidljivo je i njegovo sakralno ishodište. Ono je najuočljivije upravo u završnoj figuri *ušpug oko dužnosnika*, koja se izvorno izvodila oko skrinje sa Svečevim moćima, a danas oko biskupa i drugih svjetovnih dužnosnika. Ulaskom crkvenog ili državnog velikodostojnika u završnoj figuri iskazuje se poštovanje kola i cijelom zajednici.

Upravo je stoga kolo sv. Tripuna koje *balaju* pripadnici bratovština mjesto okupljanja, prepoznatljivosti te na osobiti način sastavni dio identiteta zajednice Bokelja u Hrvatskoj. Podršku radu zajednicama Bokelja u Hrvatskoj iskazivali su dosadašnji predsjednici države, predstavnici lokalne samouprave, a odredi su sudjelovali i na mnogim proslavama državnih blagdana. Prepoznatljivost važnosti ovoga fenomena za zajednicu Bokelja u Hrvatskoj vidljiva je i u posjeti kotorskog biskupa msgr. Mije Janjića zajednicama Bokelja u Hrvatskoj, koji sudjeluje u bokeljskim večerima u Rijeci i Zagrebu. Tom prilikom daje blagoslov Odredu, te simboličkim ulaskom u kolo potvrdu cijeloj zajednici. Proslavi isto prisustvuju predstavnici države i gradskih vlasti, veleposlanik osobno ili predstavnik veleposlanstva Crne Gore te predstavnici hrvatskih udruga i općina iz Boke kotorske.

Tripundanske svečanosti i kolo sv. Tripuna po riječima samih bokeljskih Hrvata jamac su održivosti njihovih zajednica u Hrvatskoj. To je reprezentativni i najvidljiviji element njihove kulture, kojim se predstavljaju i zbog kojeg se sastaju, organiziraju, drže i učenjem prenose svoja tradicija među generacijama. *Tripundanske svečanosti i kolo sv. Tripuna* - tradicije bokeljskih Hrvata u Hrvatskoj kao nematerijalno kulturno dobro simboličko je mjesto opstojnosti zajednice Bokelja u Hrvatskoj koje ispunjava duhovni prostor bokeljskog zajedništva.

Povjerenstvo za nematerijalno kulturno baštinu Ministarstva kulture na sjednici održanoj 3. srpnja 2015. godine ocijenilo je da *Tripundanske svečanosti i kolo sv. Tripuna* - tradicije bokeljskih Hrvata u Hrvatskoj imaju svojstvo nematerijalnoga kulturnog dobra kako to definira Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturne baštine u članku 9. stavka 1. stavci 3.

Na osnovi predočene dokumentacije i iznesenih činjenica, a prema preporuci Povjerenstva za nematerijalnu kulturu baštinu, Stručno povjerenstvo za utvrđivanje svojstva kulturnog dobra na sjednici održanoj 9. srpnja 2015. godine utvrdilo je da Tripundanske svečanosti i kolo sv. Tripuna - tradicije bokeljskih Hrvata u Hrvatskoj imaju svojstvo kulturnoga dobra.

Donošenjem ovoga Rješenja, sukladno članku 12. stavku 1. Zakona o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara na predmetno dobro primjenjuju se citirani Zakon, kao i svi drugi propisi koji se odnose na kulturna dobra.

Sukladno članku 12. stavku 4. istoga Zakona, točkom 4. izreke ovoga Rješenja, određena je obveza upisa predmetnoga dobra u Registar kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske – Listu zaštićenih kulturnih dobara. Temeljem članka 16. stavka 1. istoga Zakona određuje se objava toga upisa u „Narodnim novinama“.

Sukladno članku 12. stavku 5. Zakona o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara, žalba protiv ovoga Rješenja ne zadržava njegovo izvršenje.

Iz gore navedenih razloga riješeno je kao u izreci.

#### Uputa o pravnome lijeku:

Protiv ovoga Rješenja može se izjaviti žalba Povjerenstvu za žalbe pri Ministarstvu kulture Republike Hrvatske u roku od 15 dana od njegova primitka. Žalba se predaje tijelu neposredno ili šalje poštom preporučeno Ministarstvu kulture, Povjerenstvo za žalbe, Runjaninova 2, 10 000 Zagreb, a može se izjaviti i usmeno u zapisnik. Na žalbu se, sukladno članku 7. stavku 1. točki 19. Zakona o upravnim pristojbama („Narodne novine“, broj 8/96, 77/96, 131/97, 68/98, 66/99, 145/99, 116/00, 163/03, 17/04, 110/04, 141/04, 150/05, 153/05, 129/06, 117/07, 25/08, 60/08, 20/10, 69/10, 126/11, 112/12, 19/13, 80/13, 40/14, 69/14, 87/14 i 94/14) ne plaća upravna pristojba.

POMOĆNICA MINISTRA

Sanja Šabamirlić

Dostaviti:

1. Hrvatska bratovština Bokeljska mornarica 809 Zagreb, Blica 48/dvorište, 10 000 Zagreb UO
2. Hrvatska bratovština Bokeljska mornarica 809 Rijeka, Nikole Tesle 9, 51 000 Rijeka UO
3. Hrvatska bratovština Bokeljska mornarica 809 Pula, P. Togliatti 16, 52 000 Pula UO
4. Hrvatska bratovština Bokeljska mornarica 809 Split, Barakovićeva 4, 21 000 Split UO
5. Hrvatska bratovština Bokeljska mornarica 809 Dubrovnik, Josipa Kesića 31, 20 000 Dubrovnik UO
6. Zagrebačka Nadbiskupija, Kaptol 31, 10000 Zagreb UO
7. Institut za etnologiju i folkloristiku, Šubičeva 42, 10 000 Zagreb UO
8. Ministarstvo kulture, Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Runjaninova 2, 10 000 Zagreb
  - Konzervatorski odjel u Zagrebu, Mesnička 49, 10 000 Zagreb
  - Konzervatorski odjel u Rijeci, Užarska 26, 51 000 Rijeka
  - Konzervatorski odjel u Puli, Ul. Grada Graza 2, 52 000 Pula
  - Konzervatorski odjel u Splitu, Porinova bb, 21 000 Split
  - Konzervatorski odjel u Dubrovniku, C. Zuzorić 6, 20 000 Dubrovnik
  - Služba za pokretnu i nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu, ovdje
  - Odjel za Registar kulturnih dobara, ovdje
  - Pismohrana, ovdje



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Class: UP/I-612-08/15-06/0140

File No: 532-04-01-03-02/3-15-1

Zagreb, 13 July 2015

Pursuant to Article 12(1) of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (official gazette of the Republic of Croatia *Narodne novine* 69/99, 151/03, 157/03, amended 87/09, 88/10, 61/11, 25/12, 136/12, 157/13, 152/14) and Article 20(1) and (2) of the Rules on the format, content and method of keeping the Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia (OG 89/11 and 130/13), the Ministry of Culture hereby issues the present

## DECREE

1

It is hereby decreed that *St Tryphon Festivities* [Tripundanske svečnosti] and the *Circle Dance of Saint Tryphon* [kolo sv. Tripuna] - **the folk traditions of the Bokelji Croats** - are to be regarded as intangible cultural goods within the meaning of Article 9(1)(3) of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Goods.

2

In respect of the cultural good referred to in point 1 hereof, the following protective measures shall apply:

- the public shall be granted access to the cultural good;
- the community, groups, and individuals to whose cultural heritage the good belongs to shall be encouraged to identify, define, perform, and pass on the good;
- the cultural good shall be popularised and promoted by way of exhibitions, professional conferences, folk festivals, electronic media, audio and video recordings, and in other ways;
- the cultural good shall be passed on and nurtured in its place of origin and elsewhere;
- a team of professionals shall be trained to pass on their knowledge and skills by way of seminars, workshops, formal and informal education;
- the research of the cultural good shall continue, which shall be appropriately documented in all manners available at present, and professionally and scientifically evaluated;
- the social function and the importance of the cultural good shall be fostered and the protection of the good shall be incorporated in the planned development programmes;
- the good shall be protected with respect to the processes of globalisation and social transformation, so as to avoid the risk of the good's disappearance or destruction;
- the protection measures shall be put in place.

3

The holder of rights to the cultural good shall take steps for its protection and preservation, in accordance with the Act on the Protection of Cultural Goods and all relevant applicable regulations, taking care not to compromise its historical and traditional matrix and manifestation. Holders of rights shall be any natural or legal persons stated in the List of the Holders of Rights incorporated herein. The competent authority shall notify the Expert committee for cultural goods classification on any changes pertaining to the holders of rights, and the Committee shall amend the List accordingly.

4

Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage and all other regulations governing cultural heritage shall apply to the aforementioned cultural good referred to in point 1 of the operative part hereof.

5

The aforementioned cultural good shall be entered in the Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia - List of protected cultural goods, and published in the official gazette of the Republic of Croatia.

6

An appeal shall not stay the enforcement of this Decree.

## Statement of Reasons

**Festivities of St Tryphon and the Circle Dance of St Tryphon represent the tradition of the Croats of Boka**, also known as the Bokelji, which they brought with them when they immigrated from Boka Kotorska, a city that is presently in Montenegro. The Bokelji residing in Croatia are linked to the tradition of Boka Kotorska, specifically that of the members of the Boka Navy who were widely acclaimed seafarers and organized in a naval guild or a Mediterranean-type fraternity. On the Day of St Tryphon, there is a celebration of the Eucharist and a circle dance performance (*kolo*) in all places where the Bokelji have established their fraternities. The Bokelji in Croatia make up a large community organised into fraternities under the name of "Hrvatska bratovština Bokeljska mornarica 809" [Croatian Fraternity "The Boka Navy 809"] established in Zagreb, Rijeka, Pula, Split, and Dubrovnik. The Bokelji numbers in Croatia stand at around 10,000, of which around 800 are active members of fraternities or divisions. Their first major immigration to Croatia dates back to the late 19th and early 20th century. Ever since, they have been coming in steady numbers that peaked in extraordinary circumstances such as war and post-war periods. Their first organisations emerged in Zagreb around 1920. First Boka Navy Fraternity was established in Zagreb in 1945, and the others followed in Rijeka in 1962 and in Pula and Dubrovnik in the early 1990s. The Bokelji living in Croatia at present are the fifth and the sixth generations. They have been passing on the tradition of the Boka Navy in the Republic of Croatia through the activities carried out by their fraternities. Their heritage is an essential part of their identity, which is why they come together to venerate the patron saint, St Tryphon.

Saint Tryphon was born in Campsada (in Asia Minor, present-day Turkey). His name is derived from the Greek word "truph" meaning "a person of noble spirit". His name in Latin and Greek is Tryphon and in Slavic Tripun. He was tortured in a horrible manner and killed at the age of 18 because he refused to renounce his Christian faith. His relics were first buried in Campsada. Later on, they were translated to Constantinople, and then to Kotor. The spirituality of the Bokelji is inextricably linked with the cult of St Tryphon, whose relics arrived at Boka far back in AD 809. Ever since, he has been venerated as the patron saint of the City of Kotor, Diocese of Kotor, as well as the Navy of Boka Kotorska. The circle dance is also dedicated to the saint. The circle dance is often referred to as the Circle Dance of the Boka Navy due to the fact that it only their members that ever perform the dance. The stories say that the circle dance was first performed in the honour of the patron saint upon the arrival of his relics at Kotor in AD 809, which is why the Bokelji think that Circle Dance of St Tryphon is an appropriate name for it. The Bokelji have sailed the seas around the globe for centuries. In addition to the ships they built in their own shipyards based on their own patented designs, they also established a naval academy at Perast as early as the 16th century. Their seafaring skills, as well as their skills with weapons, proved to be very useful in great naval battles (the Battle of Lepanto and the Morean War). Activities of the fraternities depend on their leadership and membership. They meet on monthly basis, or even weekly if there are major events to be organised. They hold book presentations, poetry readings and other events, excursions and trips, especially to the cities and countries (Venice, Trieste, Padova, Vienna) that Boka once upon a time belonged to, traded with, or had other kinds of connections to. During Christmas time, they shower the children with gifts so as to foster their connection with the community. The fraternity in Rijeka has established cooperation with the Guard of Bakar, and the Bokelji participate in their annual celebration of St Margaret's Day, as well as in the main annual celebration of St Vitus' Day, which also marks the day of the Rijeka Division. Zagreb fraternity has developed cooperation with similar organisations operating under the wing of the Association of Croatian Historical Military Forces. The bond to the ancestral land is evident not only from the family visits to Boka, but also from the fact that the members of the Bokelji community in Croatia were on several occasions appointed admirals of the Boka Navy in Kotor, namely professor Karlo Radoničić, Ph.D., who lived and worked in Zagreb, where he established the Internal Medicine Clinic and was appointed admiral in 1935; Professor Vladislav Brajković, Ph.D., who was a professor at Law School in Zagreb and an academician of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and who served as an admiral 1965 - 1989; Capt. Antun Simović, who was appointed honorary admiral in 1991). Fraternities in Croatia keep the tradition alive through the activities of the division members dressed in traditional uniforms of seamen and naval officers. Zagreb fraternity has the greatest membership. Although each fraternity has its own naval division, they occasionally perform together, e.g. when they participate in the same event. Each year, they gather for the Festivities of St Tryphon, which revolve around two main events - St Tryphon's Day (Tripundan) and Bokelj Night that includes a traditional ball which is held at a different date in each of the cities where the Boka Navy fraternities are based. In Zagreb it is held at the end of February, in Rijeka and Dubrovnik in mid-February, and in Pula in March or April. These gatherings, along with the cultural events (exhibitions, concerts, poetry evenings, lectures, etc.) organised to celebrate the occasion in order to present Boka's cultural heritage to the Croatian public, make up *St Tryphon Festivities*.

During circle dance practices, senior members take on the task of teaching their juniors. At present, there are around 20 active dancers. Young men can join the dance at the age of 15 or 16. Apart from the dance instructions, the community takes care of the purchase and sewing of the costumes or uniforms for the performance. Boka Navy uniform comprises the following garments: a white shirt, a vest (*ječerma*) made of purple or maroon velvet, embedded with a golden cord with black threads, a short coat (*koret*) made of the finest black fabric with maroon silk cuffs. A bow tie is worn around the neck. Breeches (*gaće*) are loose fitting, cut off at the knee, made from 6 metres of black silk that is sewn in multiple layers in the upper section. The breeches are matched by black, knee-high stockings (*bječve*). The breeches and the vest are bound by a maroon or purple silk belt (*paša*) with fringe tassels. The small round cap (*čeverica*) is made of black silk satin and lined with black twill. The cap is adorned with a silver flower. Red velvet tobacco pouch completes the attire.

It is oblong in shape and has an attached wallet for talents (*taliri*). The first and the last dancers in the chain wear the officers' uniforms that differ from the others in the coat (*koret*).

On St Tryphon's Day, the Bokelji and their friends gather before the church, where dancers traditionally perform the Circle Dance as part of the celebration. The audience applaud the dancers after particular formations are performed. The celebrations are held at the Church of St Mary at Dolac in Zagreb, the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Rijeka, the Church of St Anthony in Pula, the Church of St Francis in Split, and over the past 10 years at the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dubrovnik. In these parishes the Bokelji have established themselves as part of the local communities and it is there where they venerate St Tryphon. Before the mass, the Little Admiral recites praise (*lode*) to St Tryphon. The names of members deceased in the year past are recited by the priest or the fraternity president during or at the end of the mass, respectively. Pastoral letter of the Bishop of Kotor to the Bokelji in Boka and worldwide is read to the congregation at the end of the mass. After the mass, the Bokelji, the parishioners who attended the mass, the parish priest, and the city officials all gather at the parsonage, where they socialise and enjoy traditional Boka cuisine, e.g. doughnuts (*priganice*), angel wings (*kroštule*), dried figs, Dobrota cake or Perast cake. Bumblebees (*bumbari*), i.e. corn flour stuffed intestines, are also served. The cooking and the work on the uniforms is done by women, who are otherwise rather absent – only men are allowed to partake in the Circle Dance of St Tryphon. Children are also invited to the ceremony and the dinner in order to mingle and preserve the sense of community and culture. It is in that light that one should observe the role of a Little Admiral, a boy at the age of 7 - 10, who is chosen by the fraternity based on his skills and the way his family upholds the tradition. Just as with the church celebration in the honour of St Tryphon, during the Boka Night (the one in Zagreb is traditionally held in the Sheraton Hotel), the Little Admiral recites praise (*lode*) to St Tryphon. It is a demanding and lengthy text with a lot of archaic expressions. The Little Admiral then joins the Circle Dance of St Tryphon. He wears the Boka Navy uniform. All naval divisions have a Little Admiral, and each boy who is selected for that role sees it as an exceptional honour.

Boka Nights start with the Circle Dance of St Tryphon (dancers perform 8 to 12 formations), after which the praise (*lode*) is recited to St Tryphon, followed by a brief classical music performance, and finally the evening entertainment programme and dancing traditionally opened with a waltz by Gastald, a fraternity president. The circle dance comprises 12 vignettes, i.e. formations whose movements are symbolic of seafaring: a *Clockwise Whirlpool*, a *Counter-clockwise Whirlpool*, an *Irregular Chain* (*neprava veriga*), a *Proper Chain* (*prava veriga* or *špalir*), a *Chain*, a *Big Circle*, *Two Circles*, a *Circle Within the Circle*, an *Eight*, a *Spiral* (*ušpug*), a *Reverse Spiral*, and at last a *Spiral* around the dignitaries and officers holding the national flag and St Tryphon's flags. Dancers need not perform all vignettes because, for instance, it takes at least 26 dancers to do the Anchor. The Bokelji's spirituality, bond, and solidarity are reflected in the dancers' dignified movements, i.e. the way they pass under the bridge of hands joined by other dancers, and the way they are mutually connected with tissues. The dancers move discreetly, sedately, solemnly, with an air of sophistication. The melody imparts a feeling of joy and happiness simultaneously with the composure and dignity of movement. The dancers dance (*balaju*) to the tune of an unknown author, which was arranged for a brass band. The circle dance is led by a dance leader who, in the words of the Bokelji, "must exhibit an exceptional degree of composure, skill, and spiritually". The dancers' steps are light - they do not dance on their toes, but put their whole foot down. The dance leader leads the dancers into and out of the formations. The dance leader is not the only important link in the chain - the last person in the chain also directs the dancers, and joins and breaks up the chain, which is evident in the formations of *Big Circle*, *Two Circles*, and *Circle Within the Circle*. Apart from that, the middle of the chain is also important because it is the middle that provides stability and balance. Apart from the secular characteristics of the circle dance, the devotional influences are also evident, perhaps most evident in the final formation - the *Spiral* around the dignitaries - which was originally performed around the chest containing the relics of the saint, whereas today it is performed around the bishop and the state officials. The church dignitary or the state official joins the dancers in the closing formation, and in doing so pays his respect to the circle dance and the entire community.

That is the reason why the Circle Dance of St Tryphon performed by the members of fraternities has been a point of gathering and recognition, as well as an integral part of the Bokelji's identity in Croatia. Croatian presidents and local government officials have always been supportive of the Bokelji's activities in Croatia, and the naval divisions have taken part in numerous celebrations of public holidays. The importance of this phenomenon has certainly been recognised, which is attested by the visit of Msgr. Ilija Janjić, the Bishop of Kotor, to the Bokelji communities in Croatia, and his presence at the Bokelji Nights in Rijeka and Zagreb. He gives his blessing to the division, and joins the circle dance before the entire community in a symbolic gesture of recognition. Among the guests, there are also state and city officials, ambassador of Montenegro or the embassy representative, as well as the representatives of Croatian associations and municipalities in Boka kotorska.

According to the Bokelji Croats, the Festivities of St Tryphon and the Circle Dance of Tryphon are the very foundation of their communities in Croatia. They are a representative and most visible element of their culture, which epitomises their heritage and is the reason why they gather, organise their activities, socialise, teach and pass on their tradition to younger generations. Festivities of St Tryphon and the Circle Dance of St Tryphon - the traditions of the Bokelji Croats in Croatia - belong to their intangible cultural heritage, and as such symbolise their existence in Croatia and solidify their spiritual bond.

The Committee for the intangible cultural heritage of the Ministry of Culture convened on 3 July 2015 and adopted the decision that St Tryphon Festivities and the Circle Dance of St Tryphon - the traditions of the Bokelji Croats in Croatia - are to be classified as intangible cultural goods under Art (1)(3) of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Goods.

Based on the supplied documents and presented facts, and taking into account the recommendation of the Committee for the intangible cultural heritage, the Expert committee for cultural goods classification convened on 9 July 2015 and established that **the Festivities of St Tryphon and the Circle Dance of St Tryphon - the traditions of the Bokelji Croats in Croatia** - are to be classified as cultural goods.

Upon adoption hereof, as per Article 12(1) of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Goods, the cultural good in question is subject to the said Act and all other regulations governing cultural heritage.

In accordance with Article 12(4) thereof, point 4 hereof stipulates that the cultural good shall be registered in the Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia - List of protected cultural goods. Pursuant to article 16(1) thereof, the registration shall be published in the official gazette of the Republic of Croatia.

In accordance with Article 12(5) of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Goods, an appeal against this Decree shall not stay the enforcement thereof.

Further to the reasons given above, it was decided as stated in the operative part hereof.

Legal remedy:

This Decree is subject to appellate review. The petition for appeal may be lodged with the Ministry of Culture within 15 days from the service hereof. The petition for appeal may be lodged in person or by certified mail with the Ministry of Culture, Appeals Committee, Runjaninova 2, 10 000 Zagreb; it may also be given as an oral statement entered on the record. Pursuant to the Act on Administrative Fees and Duties (official gazette of the Republic of Croatia Narodne novine 8/96, 77/96, 131/97, 68/98, 66/99, 145/99, 116/00, 163/03, 17/04, 110/04, 141/04, 150/05, 153/05, 129/06, 117/07, 60/08, 20/10, 69/10, 126/11, 112/12, 19/13, 80/13, 40/14, 69/14, 87/14 and 94/14), a petition for appeal is not subject to administrative fees and duties.

ASSISTANT MINISTER  
Sanja Šaban  
[signature illegible]

CC:

1. Croatian Fraternity "The Boka Navy 809" Zagreb, Ilica 48/dvorište, 10 000 Zagreb, deliver by hand
2. Croatian Fraternity "The Boka Navy 809" Rijeka, Nikole Tesle 9, 51 000 Rijeka, deliver by hand
3. Croatian Fraternity "The Boka Navy 809" Pula, P. Togliatti 16, 52 000 Pula, deliver by hand
4. Croatian Fraternity "The Boka Navy 809" Split, Barakovićeve 4, 21 000 Split, deliver by hand
5. Croatian Fraternity "The Boka Navy 809" 809 Dubrovnik, Josipa Kosora 31,20 000 Dubrovnik, deliver by hand
6. Archdiocese of Zagreb, Kaptol, Kaptol 31,10000 Zagreb, deliver by hand
7. Institute for Ethnology and Folklore Research, Šubićeve 42, 10 000 Zagreb, deliver by hand
8. Ministry of culture, Directorate for the protection of cultural heritage, Runjaninova 2, 10 000 Zagreb
  - Conservation Department in Zagreb, Mesnička 49, 10 000 Zagreb
  - Conservation Department in Rijeka, Užarska 26, 51 000 Rijeka
  - Conservation Department in Pula, Ul. Grada Graza 2, 52 000 Pula
  - Conservation Department in Split, Porinova bb, 2 1000 Split
  - Conservation Department in Dubrovnik, C. Zuzorić 6, 20 000 Dubrovnik
  - Unit for movable and intangible cultural heritage, here
  - Department for the Register of cultural goods, here
  - Registry, here



KULTURNA BAŠTINA &gt; Registar kulturnih dobara

## PRETRAŽIVANJE KULTURNIH DOBARA

Opći podaci o kulturnom dobru

Naziv: Tripundanske svečanosti i kolo sv. Tripuna  
 Pravni status: zaštićeno kulturno dobro  
 Vrsta: nematerijalno kulturno dobro  
 Klasifikacija: -  
 UNESCO zaštita: -

Smještaj kulturnog dobra

Mjesto:  
 Općina/grad:  
 Županija:  
 Katastarska općina:  
 Katastarska čestica:

Slobodna pretraga:

Traži

Očisti traženje

*Napomena: Uvjeti pretraživanja predviđeni su za lakši pronalazak željenog kulturnog dobra. Potrebno je unijeti minimalno jedan uvjet pretraživanja i izlistat će vam se sva kulturna dobra koja sadrže navedeni uvjet. Ako želite precizniju pretragu definirajte i dodatne uvjete među ponudjenima*

Povratak

## Zagreb, Tripundanske svečanosti i kolo sv. Tripuna - tradicije bokeljskih Hrvata u Hrvatskoj

Oznaka dobra: Z-6572



Pravni status: zaštićeno kulturno dobro  
 Vrsta: nematerijalno kulturno dobro  
 Klasifikacija: običaji, obredi i svečanosti  
 UNESCO zaštita: ne

## Smještaj

Adresa: -  
 Mjesto: Zagreb  
 Općina/grad: GRAD ZAGREB  
 Županija: Grad Zagreb

## Nadležni konzervatorski odjel

Naziv: Više odjela  
 Adresa:  
 Telefon:  
 Email:  
 Vrijeme nastanka: -  
 Autori: -

## Opis dobra

Tripundanske svečanosti i kolo sv. Tripuna - tradicije bokeljskih Hrvata u Hrvatskoj kulturna su baština koju su bokeljski Hrvati doseljavanjem iz Boke kotorske, danas u državi Crnoj Gori, prenijeli u Hrvatsku. Zajednica Bokelja u Hrvatskoj vezana je uz tradiciju poznatih pomoraca i cehovskog udruženja Bokeljske mornarice, bratovštine mediteranskog lipa. Bokelji u Hrvatskoj danas čine brojnu zajednicu organiziranu u bratovštine koje su ujedinjene nazivom „Hrvatska bratovština Bokeljska mornarica 809“, a djeluju u Zagrebu, Rijeci, Puli, Splitu i Dubrovniku. Trenutno u Hrvatskoj živi peti i šesti generacija Bokelja koji baštine tradiciju Bokeljske mornarice na teritoriju Republike Hrvatske upravo u aktivnostima bratovština. Svoju tradicijsku baštinu smatraju nezaobilaznim dijelom identiteta pa se zato okupljaju i slave sveca zaštitnika - svetoga Tripuna. Blagdan obilježavaju odlaskom na katoličko misno slavlje i izvedbom kola u svim središtima bratovština u Hrvatskoj. Svetom Tripunu posvetili su i posebno kolo koje se po predaji prvi put plesalo prilikom dolaska relikvija svetog Tripuna u Kotor 809. g. u čast zaštitnika, pa se ono naziva kolom svetog Tripuna. Često se koristi i naziv kolo Bokeljske mornarice jer ga izvode samo Odredi Bokeljske mornarice.

Bokelji se okupljaju svake godine za proslavu sv. Tripuna oko dvaju središnjih događanja. To su Tripundan (3. veljače) i „Bokeljska večer“, s tradicionalnim balom koji se u svakom od gradova u kojima Bokeljska mornarica djeluje održava u različito vrijeme. Ta okupljanja zajedno s kulturnim događanjima (izložbe, koncerti, predavanja i sl.) koje tim povodom bratovštine organiziraju, a odnose se na predstavljanje kulturne baštine Bokelja hrvatskoj javnosti, čine cjelinu koju Bokelji nazivaju Tripundanskim svečanostima. U prenošenju kulturnih vrijednosti Bokelja osobito je važna uloga Malog admirala, dječaka od 7 do 10 godina, kojeg bratovštine biraju njegujući tradicije u obitelji. Mali admiral izgovara lode sv. Tripunu (zahtjevan tekst upućen sv. Tripunu) uz crkvene tripundanske proslave i tijekom bokeljske večeri. Svi Odredi imaju Malog admirala, čiji je izbor izuzetna čast dječaku. Tripundanske svečanosti i kolo sv. Tripuna - tradicije bokeljskih Hrvata u Hrvatskoj kao nematerijalno kulturno dobro - simboličko je mjesto opstojnosti zajednice Bokelja u Hrvatskoj koje ispunjava duhovni prostor bokeljskog zajedništva.

CULTURAL HERITAGE &gt; Register of cultural goods

## CULTURAL GOODS SEARCH

General information on the cultural good	Location of the cultural good
Name: <u>The Festivities of St Tryphon and the Circle Dance of St Tryphon;</u>	Place: _____
Legal status: <u>Pprotected cultural good</u>	Municipality/City: _____
Type: <u>Intangible cultural good</u>	County: _____
Classification: _____	Cadastral municipality: _____
Protected by UNESCO: _____	Cadastral parcel: _____
Enter key words: _____ Search Clear	

Please note: Search filters are designed to allow for a cultural good to be found more easily. You must complete at least one of the boxes above and all cultural goods that meet the criterion will be listed. If you require a more precise search, complete other boxes as well.

Go back

## Zagreb, the Festivities of St Tryphon and the Circle Dance of St Tryphon - the traditions of the Bokelji Croats in Croatia

Asset ID: Z-6572

Legal status: **protected cultural good**Type: **intangible cultural good**Classification: **traditions, rituals and celebrations**Protected by UNESCO: **no****Location**

Address:

Place: **Zagreb**Municipality/City: **CITY OF ZAGREB**County: **City Of Zagreb****Competent Conservation Department**Name: **Multiple departments**

Address:

Phone:

Email:

Time of origin: **-**Creators: **-****Description of the cultural good**

The Festivities of St Tryphon and the Circle Dance of St Tryphon are part of the cultural heritage of the Croats of Boka, also known as the Bokelji, which they brought with them when they immigrated from Boka Kotorska, a city in present-day Montenegro. The Bokelji residing in Croatia are linked to the tradition of widely acclaimed seafarers and the Boka Naval Guild, which is organised in the manner of a Mediterranean-type fraternity. The Bokelji in Croatia make up a large community organised into fraternities bearing the name of "Hrvatska bratovština Bokeljska mornarica 809" [Croatian Fraternity "The Boka Navy 809"], established in Zagreb, Rijeka, Pula, Split, and Dubrovnik. The Bokelji living in Croatia at present are the fifth and the sixth generations. They have been passing on the tradition of the Boka Navy in the Republic of Croatia through the activities carried out by their fraternities. Their heritage is an essential part of their identity, which is why they come together to venerate the patron saint, St Tryphon. On the Day of St Tryphon, there is a celebration of the Eucharist and a circle dance performance in all cities where the Bokelji fraternities are based. They devoted a special kind of a circle dance to St Tryphon. According to legend, that particular circular dance was first performed in the honour of St Tryphon upon the arrival of his relics at Kotor in AD 809. Hence the name "the Circle Dance of St Tryphon". The circle dance is often referred to as the Circle Dance of the Boka Navy because it only their members that ever perform the dance.

Each year, the Bokelji gather for the Festivities of St Tryphon, which revolve around two main events. These events are St Tryphon's Day (*Tripundan*, celebrated on 3 February) and Bokelj Night that includes a traditional ball that is held at a different date in each of the cities where the Boka Navy fraternities are based. These gatherings, along with the cultural events (exhibitions, concerts, lectures, etc.) organised to celebrate the occasion in order to present Boka's cultural heritage to the Croatian public, all make up St Tryphon Festivities. The importance of passing on the tradition should be observed in the light of the role of a Little Admiral, a boy at the age of 7 - 10, who is chosen by the fraternity in order to keep the tradition alive within families. During the church celebration and the Boka Night, the Little Admiral recites praise (lode) to St Tryphon. The text of the praise is quite demanding. All naval divisions have a Little Admiral, and each boy who is selected for that role sees it as an exceptional honour. The Festivities of St Tryphon and the Circle Dance of St Tryphon - the traditions of the Bokelji Croats in Croatia - belong to their intangible cultural heritage, and as such symbolise their existence in Croatia and solidify their spiritual bond.